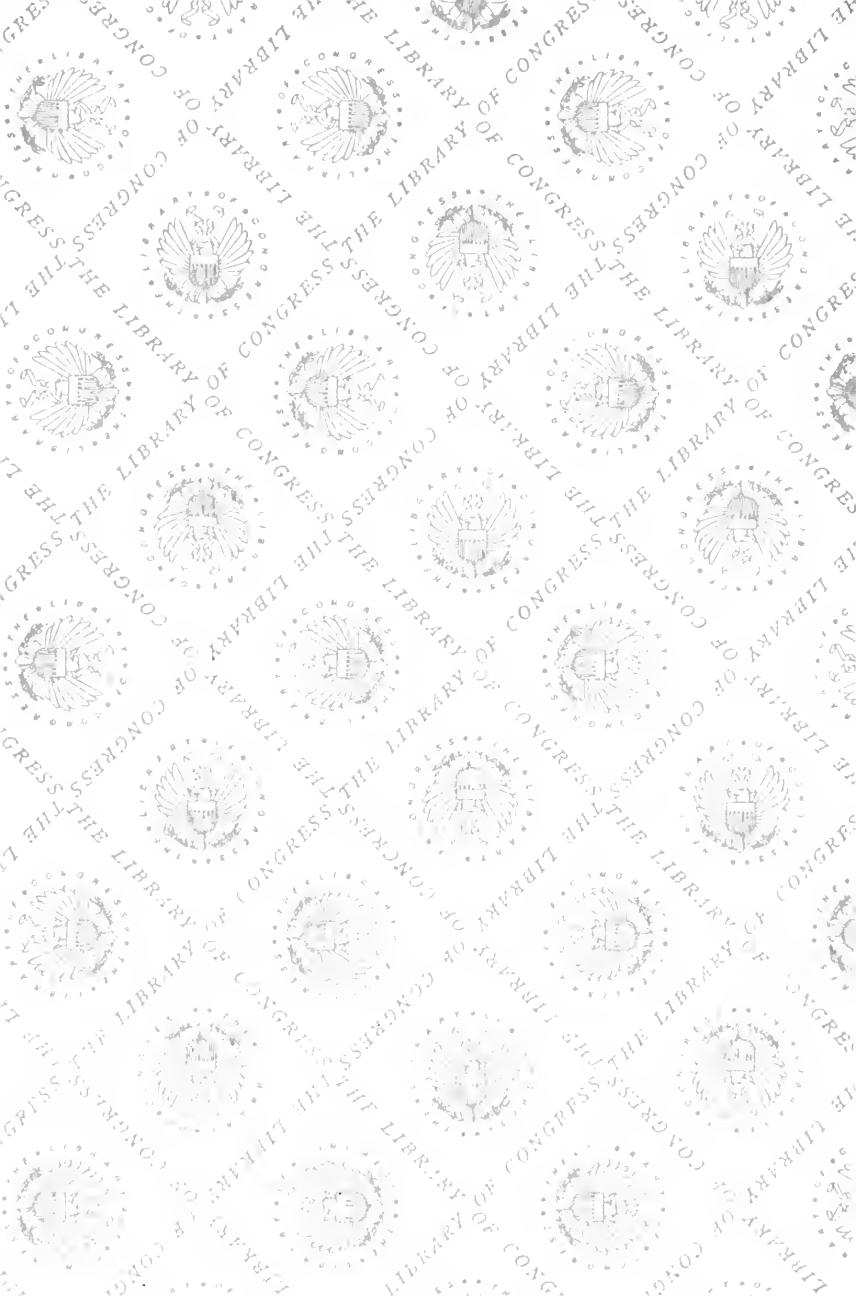
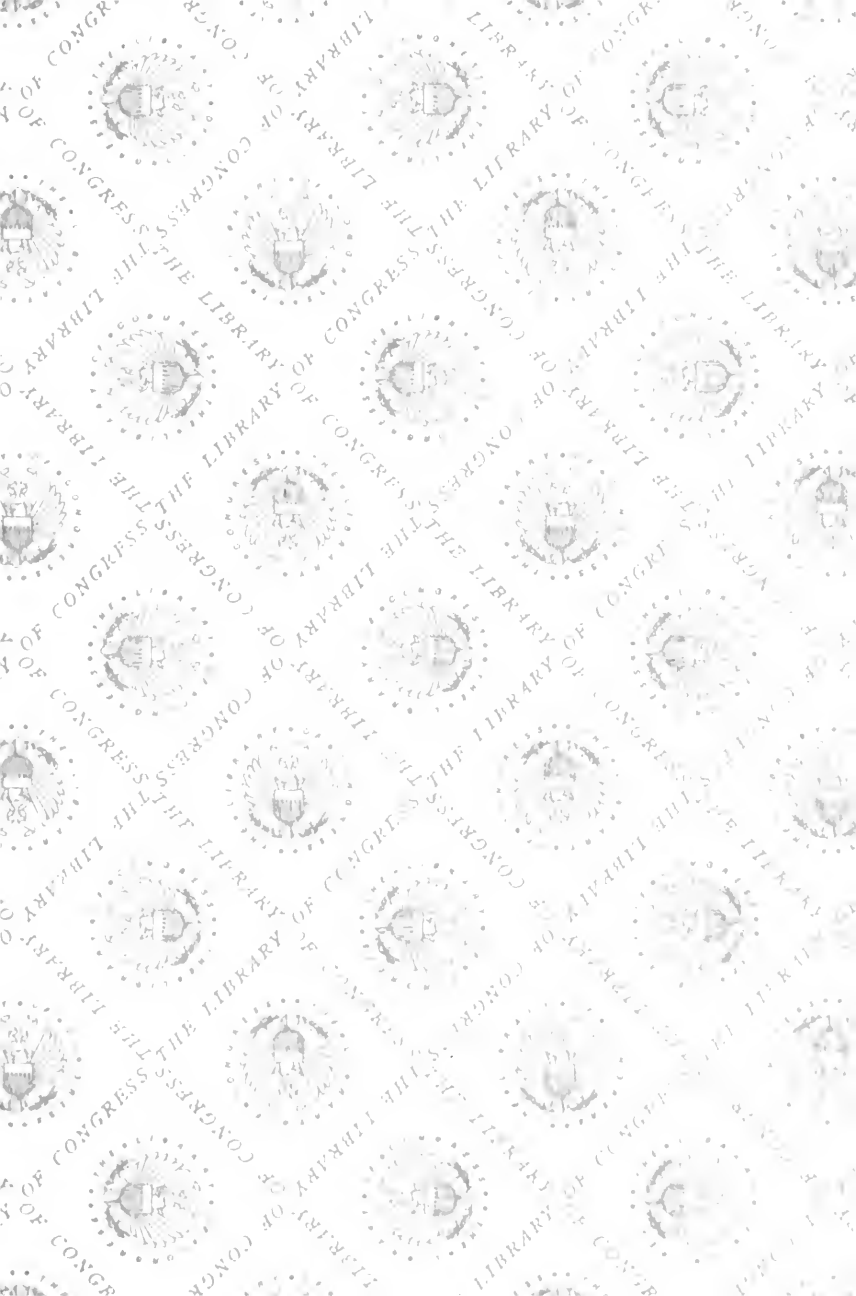


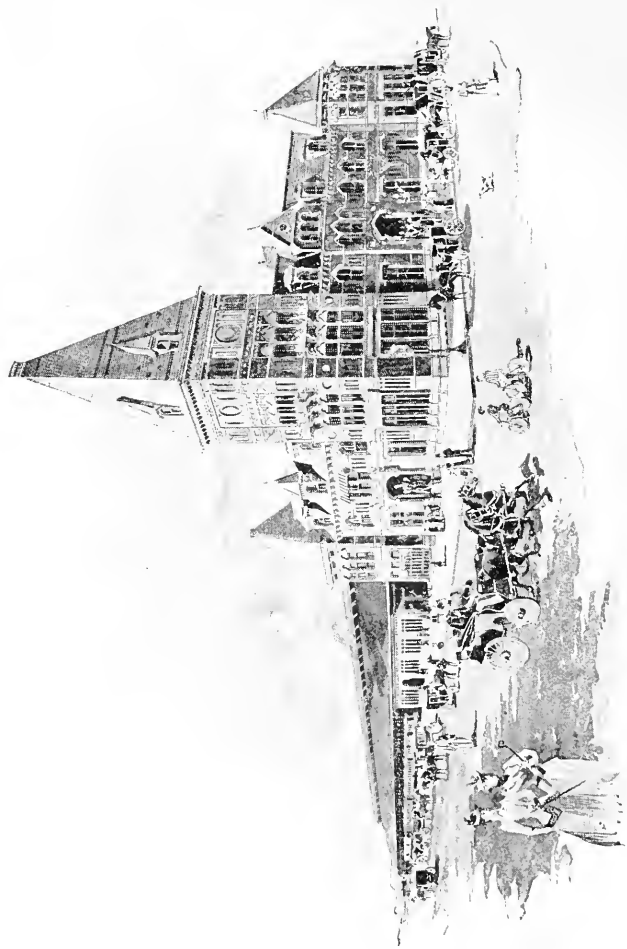
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Pennsylvania Railroad.
· to ·
Washington.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A HAND-BOOK
OF
WASHINGTON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.




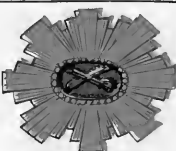



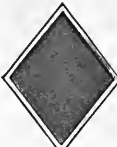

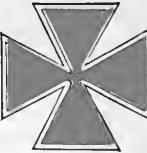



















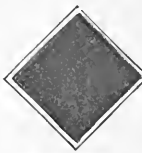





PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

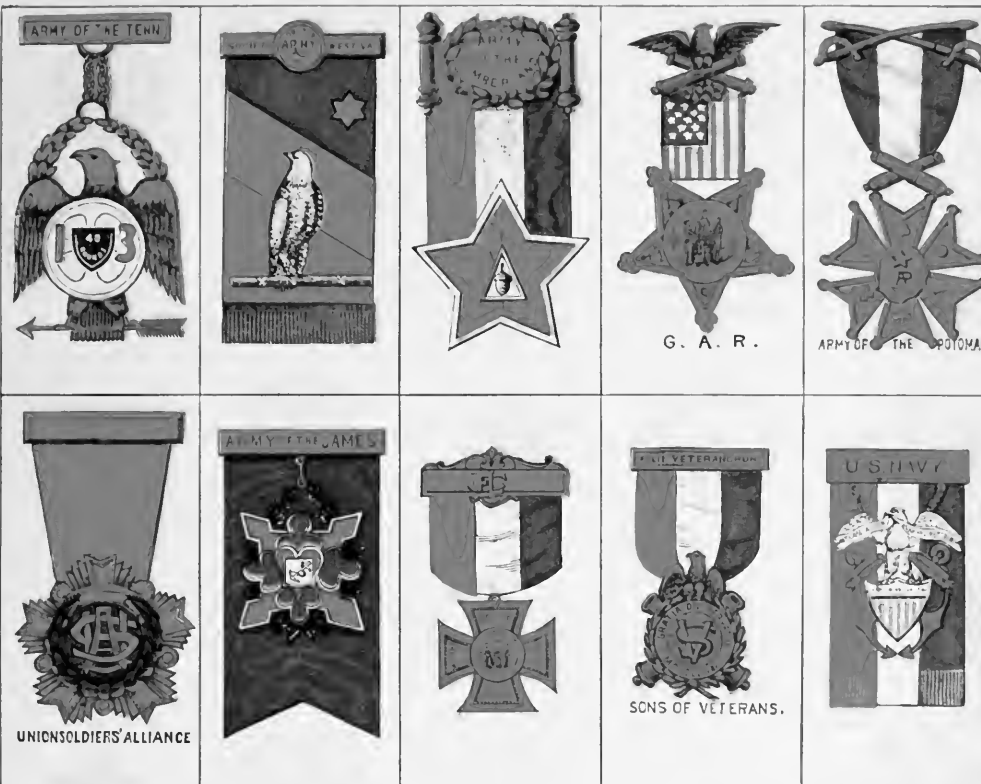
G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT EDITION.

27344

PRESS OF
ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT,
PHILADELPHIA.

FAC-SIMILES OF G. A. R. AND CORPS BADGES.

 SIGNAL CORPS.	 ENGINEER CORPS.	 HANCOCK'S CORPS.	 POTOMAC CAV. CORPS.	 G. A. R.
				
				
				
				
				
 WILSON'S CAV.	 KILPATRICK'S CAV.	 ARKANSAS	 NAVAL LEGION	



All the corps badges used during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, are here shown. Neither the 13th nor the 21st corps had a badge. The badge shown for the 13th corps was adopted in 1887, by the surviving members of that corps. The different divisions of each corps were represented as follows: 1st Division, red; 2d, white; 3d, blue; 4th, green; 5th, orange.

CORPS COMMANDERS.

1ST CORPS.	4TH CORPS.	7TH CORPS.	10TH CORPS.	13TH CORPS.	16TH CORPS.	19TH CORPS.	23D CORPS.
Mc DOWELL, REYNOLDS, WADSWORTH, NEWTON.	KEYS, GRANGER, HOWARD, WOOD, STANLEY.	DIX, NAGLE, STEELE, REYNOLDS.	MITCHELL, BRANSON, HUNTER, GILMORE, BROOKS, BIRNEY, AMES.	GRANT, McCLERNAND, ORD, DANA, GRANGER.	HURLBET, DANA, SMITH.	BANKS, FRANKLIN, EMORY, REYNOLDS, GROVER.	HARTSUFF, MANSON, CON, STONEMAN, SCHOFIELD, CARTER.
2D CORPS.	5TH CORPS.	8TH CORPS.	11TH CORPS.	14TH CORPS.	17TH CORPS.	20TH CORPS.	24TH CORPS.
SUMNER, COCCH, SIDGWICK, HANCOCK, HAYES, WARREN, HUMPHREYS.	BANKS, PORTER, HOOKER, BUTTERFIELD, MEADE, SYKES, WARREN, GRIFFIN.	WOOD, SCHEMCK, LOCKWOOD, WALLACE, ORD.	SIEGEL, STAHL, VON STEINWEHR SCHURZ, HOWARD.	ROSENCRANS, THOMAS, PALMER, JOHNSON, DAVIS.	McPHERSON, BLAIR, RANSOM, BELKNAP.	McCOOK, HOOKER, WILLIAMS, SLOCUM, BOWEN.	ORD, TERRY, DEVENS, GIBSON, TURNER.
3D CORPS.	6TH CORPS.	9TH CORPS.	12TH CORPS.	15TH CORPS.	18TH CORPS.	21ST CORPS.	25TH CORPS.
HEINTZELMAN KEARNEY, STONEMAN, SICKLES, FRENCH.	FRANKLIN, SMITH, SIDGWICK, GETTY, WRIGHT.	BURNSIDE, SMITH, PARKE, POTTER.	MASSFIELD, WILLIAMS, SLOCUM.	SHERMAN, BLAIR, LOGAN, OSTERHAUS, HAZEN.	FOSTER, PALMER, BUTLER, SMITH, ORD, GIBSON, WETZEL.	CRITTENDEN, WOOD, PALMER, 22D CORPS. HEINTZELMAN, PARKER, AUGER.	25TH CORPS. WETZEL, HECKMAN.



ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT
OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



26TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

SEPTEMBER 20th AND 21st, 1892.



BRIEF SKETCH OF THE FORMATION AND OBJECT OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE Grand Army of the Republic is a civic organization, composed of ex-Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Its motto is "Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty;" its object, to look after disabled and other veterans and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle.

The Union army disbanded in 1865 and threw back into civil life, it is estimated, one million seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-three Union soldiers and sailors, or one million six hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight ex-soldiers and seventy-five thousand one hundred and eighty ex-sailors. Wise statesmen expressed alarm lest this body of trained warriors should prove a thorn in the side of the Republic. Experience, however, has shown how needless this anxiety was. The peace and good order of the sections where this disbanded army lived became more conservative and order-loving than ever.

Many men were crippled ; many families incapable of obtaining a living without aid. Charity, the result of war, appeals to all. Many small organizations grew out of this feeling during the years 1865-66. In 1866 Major (Dr.) B. F. Stevenson, along with others, took up the subject, and the result was a meeting at Springfield, Ill., on July 12th, 1866, of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and an organization was effected with General John M. Palmer, now United States Senator from Illinois, as an active promoter.

The subordinate organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic are called " Posts," and none can be named after a living man. The posts within a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia collectively make a department, which holds annual encampments, composed of delegates from posts, and delegates from these several departments make the national encampment, which meets annually at some point selected by the preceding one.

The first Grand Army Post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6th, 1866, by Major B. F. Stevenson. The first Department Convention was held at Springfield, Ill., July 22d, 1866. The first National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Indianapolis, Ind., November 20th, 1866, and annually thereafter. General John A. Logan, who was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868, created Memorial Day, May 30th of each year, a national holiday, set aside for decorating the graves of the Union soldiers.

The order had commended itself to the ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans of such, and its charity fund has aided many to keep the wolf from the door. In 1892 it numbers more than seven thousand posts with almost five hundred thousand members, in every Northern State, and in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia,

Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. In this order the private is equal to the officer, and the officer no better than the private. The one common term, "Comrade," is applied to all.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

B. F. STEVENSON, Illinois	1866, 1867
STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, Illinois	1867, 1868
JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois	1868-1871
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island	1871-1873
CHARLES DEVINE, JR., Massachusetts	1873-1875
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania	1875-1877
JOHN C. ROBINSON, New York	1877, 1879
WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio	1879, 1880
LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania	1880, 1881
GEORGE S. MERRILL, Massachusetts	1881, 1882
PAUL VAN DER VOORT, Nebraska	1882, 1883
ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania	1883, 1884
JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Ohio	1884, 1885
S. S. BURDETT, District of Columbia	1885, 1886
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin	1886, 1887
JOHN P. REA, Minnesota	1887, 1888
WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri	1888, 1889
RUSSELL A. ALGER, Michigan	1889, 1890
W. G. VEASEY	1890, 1891
JOHN PALMER, New York	1891, 1892

The officers of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1891-2, elected at Detroit, Mich., August 7th, 1891, and the staff are as follows: John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., Commander-in-Chief, headquarters, No. 452 Broadway; Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, Mich., Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb., Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Benj. F. Stevenson, Surgeon-General, Visalia, Ky.; Rev. S. B. Paine, St. Augustine, Fla., Chaplain-in-Chief. The Council of Administration

consists of one member elected for each department—forty-five in all. The staff appointed by the Commander-in-Chief is : Frederick Phisterer, of Albany, N. Y., Adjutant General ; John Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., Quartermaster-General ; John F. Pratt, Orange, N. J., Inspector-General ; Joseph W. O'Neill, Lebanon, Ohio, Judge-Advocate General ; David U. Quick, Albany, N. Y., Assistant Adjutant-General. The various committees and a corps of *aides-de-camp* number about one hundred in all.

The Twenty-sixth Annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington, D. C., September 20th and 21st, 1892, and the Reunion following.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its splendid equipment, double tracks, and block system of signals, reaching from the Mississippi on the west and the Lakes on the north to the Atlantic seaboard and the South, will afford ample and safe opportunity for Grand Army of the Republic posts, ex-soldiers and sailors, and visitors who intend visiting Washington during the Encampment and Reunion, which will continue several days. Washington will be in gala dress, and the beautiful city with its wide avenues and streets will afford ample opportunity for those who participate in the parades, as well as those who wish to witness one of the grandest pageants of modern times. It is expected that sixty thousand ex-soldiers will be in line, and all of the leading surviving officers of note will review them.

The quiet of peace will again be broken for a time by the blast of the music of war, but drum and bugle will beat and blow only for peace. Old friends will meet, and marching lines of bronzed warriors will cheer for the splendid Republic re-united by the throes of bloody war. Washington was the centre of military operations on the part of the

Union forces during the entire war, from 1861 to 1865, and the objective point of the movements of the Confederate forces for the same period. It was the great central point of Union organization, and was fully fortified and contained a large garrison.

An idea can be formed of the magnitude of the war when some few facts are presented.

More than four hundred and sixty battles, affairs, and skirmishes were fought to the north, west, and south of Washington, and within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles.

The estimated cost of the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, is \$5,000,000,000. The Union pensioners, men, women, and children, in 1891 was six hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty. The amount paid in money for pensions in 1891 was \$118,548,859.71.

The Union army in the War of the Rebellion was the largest of modern times and the war was the greatest of the century. The white troops, all arms of the service, were (enlistments): two million four hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and ninety-two; the sailors, one hundred and one thousand two hundred and seven; the colored troops, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-five; Indians, from the Indian nations, thirty-five hundred and thirty. Total, two million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and four. Killed or died from wounds, one hundred and ten thousand and seventy; and disease, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty; and from other causes, in all a total of three hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-eight. Deserters estimated, one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and forty-seven. Reduced to a three years' standard the total

enlistments were two million three hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixteen, as follows :—

Statement of number of men called for by the President of the United States, and the number furnished by each State and Territory to the close of the War of the Rebellion.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quota.	AGGREGATE.		Total.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standard.
		Men fur- nished.	Paid commu- tation.		
Maine	73,587	79,107	2,007	72,114	56,776
New Hampshire	35,897	33,937	692	34,629	30,849
Vermont	32,074	33,288	1,974	35,262	29,068
Massachusetts	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Rhode Island	18,898	23,236	463	23,699	17,866
Connecticut	44,797	55,864	1,515	57,379	50,623
New York	597,148	448,850	18,197	467,047	392,270
New Jersey	92,820	76,814	4,196	81,010	57,908
Pennsylvania	385,369	337,936	28,171	366,107	265,517
Delaware	13,935	12,284	1,386	13,670	10,322
Maryland	70,965	46,638	3,678	50,316	41,275
West Virginia	34,463	32,068	. . . .	32,068	27,714
District of Columbia	13,973	16,534	338	16,872	11,506
Ohio	366,322	313,180	6,479	319,659	240,514
Indiana	199,788	196,363	784	197,147	153,576
Illinois	244,496	259,092	55	259,147	214,133
Michigan	95,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Wisconsin	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Minnesota	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	10,693
Iowa	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	66,630
Missouri	122,496	109,111	. . . .	109,111	85,530
Kentucky	100,782	78,760	3,265	79,025	70,832
Kansas	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Tennessee	1,560	31,092	. . . .	31,092	26,394
Arkansas	780	8,289	. . . .	8,289	7,836
North Carolina	1,560	3,156	. . . .	3,156	3,156
California . . . . .	. . . . .	15,725	. . . .	15,725	15,725
Nevada . . . . .	. . . . .	1,080	. . . .	1,080	1,080
Oregon . . . . .	. . . . .	1,810	. . . .	1,810	1,773
Washington Territory . . . . .	. . . . .	964	. . . .	964	964
Nebraska Territory . . . . .	. . . . .	3,157	. . . .	3,157	2,175
Colorado Territory . . . . .	. . . . .	4,903	. . . .	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory . . . . .	. . . . .	206	. . . .	206	206
New Mexico Territory . . . . .	. . . . .	6,561	. . . .	6,561	4,432
Alabama . . . . .	. . . . .	2,576	. . . .	2,576	1,611
Florida . . . . .	. . . . .	1,290	. . . .	1,290	1,290
Louisiana . . . . .	. . . . .	5,224	. . . .	5,221	4,654
Mississippi . . . . .	. . . . .	545	. . . .	545	545
Texas . . . . .	. . . . .	1,965	. . . .	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation . . . . .	. . . . .	3,530	. . . .	3,530	3,530
Colored Troops* . . . . .	. . . . .	99,337	. . . .	99,337	96,933
Total	2,763,670	2,778,304	86,724	2,865,028	2,324,516

* Colored Troops organized at various stations in the States in rebellion, embracing all not specifically credited to States, and which cannot be so assigned.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION, *January, 1892.*

Delaware furnished more troops for the Union army in proportion to population than any State in the Union. Kansas furnished seventy-two per cent of its military population, by the census of 1860, to the Union army.

The Union army contained one hundred and seventy-five thousand men of German birth, one hundred and fifty-thousand of Irish birth, English birth fifty thousand, British-America fifty thousand, and all other countries seventy-five thousand. More than three-fourths of the Union army was native born. The mean age of the Union soldiers who enlisted was twenty-five years. The age of the killed was slightly over twenty-five years. The Thirty-seventh Iowa, the "Gray Beard regiment," was organized from men over forty-five years of age. The average of the men was fifty-seven years; three were over eighty, seven over seventy, and one hundred and twenty-three over sixty years of age.

The average height of the entire Union army was five feet eight and one-quarter inches. Maine, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky furnished the tallest men. The West Virginians averaged five feet nine inches in height. In one million noted, thirty-six hundred and thirteen were over six feet three inches in height, and some were said to be over seven feet. The tallest man vouched for was Captain Van Buskirk of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He was eighty-two and a half inches without his shoes, or six feet ten and a half inches. The shortest man was a private in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier. He was twenty-four years of age, and only forty inches in height. The average weight of the Union soldiers was one hundred and forty-three and one-half pounds.

Their occupations: forty-eight per cent. were farmers; twenty-four per cent. mechanics; sixteen per cent. laborers;

five per cent. were in commercial pursuits ; three per cent. professional men ; four per cent. miscellaneous vocations.

There were twenty hundred and forty-seven regiments of all arms in the Union army, viz., sixteen hundred and ninety-six regiments of infantry, two hundred and seventy-two regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seventy-eight regiments and two batteries of artillery, or nine hundred and thirty-six batteries of six and four guns each ; of these, three hundred regiments were never in a battle. There were twenty-two hundred and sixty-one battles, engagements, and affairs between the Union and Confederate forces in the war from 1861 to 1865. Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war, Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army assembled by the Confederates was at the Seven Days' battles, viz., ninety-four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight men actually engaged ; by the Union forces at the Wilderness, viz., one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, actual and effective. There were about twenty-three thousand men killed and wounded at Gettysburg on either side. The Confederate army is put down as being between six and seven hundred and fifty thousand men. Its loss in killed and mortally wounded was ten per cent. ; the Union loss five per cent. Sixty-three hundred and sixty-five Union officers were killed or died of wounds, and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-five privates ; one officer to about seventeen privates. Sixty-seven Union general officers were killed. In proportion to the number engaged, the First Minnesota Infantry, at the battle of Gettysburg, sustained the greatest loss of any regiment in any single action during the war. The regiment took two hundred and sixty-three officers and men into the battle. It lost fifty killed and one hundred and seventy-four wounded. None were missing ; the total was two hundred and twenty-

four, leaving but thirty-eight officers and men untouched. Seventeen officers were killed and wounded. The percentage of killed in this engagement in this regiment is unequaled in military statistics. The Fifth New Hampshire Infantry lost two hundred and ninety-five men killed or mortally wounded during its four years of service, the greatest total loss sustained in battle by any one Union regiment.

The Confederates killed in action or dying of wounds is given at, an estimate, of course, about ninety-four thousand, and seventy-five thousand died of disease. They had five hundred and twenty-nine regiments and eighty-five battalions of infantry, one hundred and twenty-seven regiments and forty-seven battalions of cavalry, eight regiments and one battallion of Partisan Rangers, five regiments and six batteries of heavy artillery, and two hundred and sixty-one batteries of light artillery. In all, seven hundred and sixty-four regiments of ten companies each. These regiments were constantly recruited and kept up in numbers, and all were used for fighting. Some of their regimental losses were frightful. At Gettysburg, the first day, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina went into action with eight hundred men. They lost eighty-six killed and five hundred and two wounded, and one hundred and twenty missing—a total of seven hundred and eight, leaving ninety-two men and officers, and but eighty of them reported the next day. Company "C" of the Eleventh North Carolina at Gettysburg, the first day, went into action with thirty-eight men. It lost two officers killed, and thirty-four men killed or wounded. On the 3d of July Captain Bird and his three remaining men took part in Pickett's charge. One of his men was killed carrying the flag, and the captain brought it out himself.

UNION SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

1. Estimated total number of survivors (deserters excluded) June 30th, 1890	1,285,471
2. Total number of men furnished during the war (credits)	2,778,304
To Army	2,672,341
To Navy	105,963
3. Estimated total number of re-enlistments	564,939
In Army	543,393
In Navy	21,546
4. Estimated total number of desertions	121,896
From Army	117,247
From Navy	4,649
5. Total number of deaths	364,116
In Army	359,528
In Navy	4,588
6. Estimated total number of individuals in service	2,213,365
In Army	2,128,948
In Navy	84,417
7. Estimated total number of survivors at termination of service (deserters excluded)	1,727,353
In Army	1,652,173
In Navy	75,180

The marching lines of blue in the streets of Washington September 20th and 21st, 1892, will have banners and drums and bugles in profusion, but the swords and guns have long since gone into the sickle and scythe of peace, and their victories now are confined in the strife of commerce and the war of trade.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.



THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE Act of Congress establishing the permanent seat of Government of the United States at Washington was approved by General Washington, July 16th, 1790, and the wisdom of such a measure has long since been proven.

The question was a vexed one before the final decision as to where the permanent seat of Government should be located was settled, and was the cause of animated debates in the Continental Congress and much feeling throughout the country.

President Washington, January, 1791, appointed ex-Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Dr. David Stuart of Virginia, and the Hon. Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, Maryland, the three Commissioners pursuant to the provisions of the act of July 16th, 1790, who were empowered "to survey" and "define and limit a district of territory for the permanent seat of Government."

The District of Columbia, in which Washington is situated, was originally ten miles square, covering an area of one hundred square miles. This territory was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District lay on both sides of the Potomac. In 1846 the portion lying on the lower bank of the Potomac, including Alexandria, was ceded back to Virginia, which reduced the area of the District to about sixty square miles, which it now contains, all

being north of the Potomac and adjoining Maryland. It is entirely under the jurisdiction of the United States. At one time the city had a mayor, then a governor appointed by the President, and a legislature, and now it is governed by three Commissioners appointed by the President.

The site for the National Capital was finally settled upon by the Commissioners and the plan of the city was originally designed by the French engineer L'Enfant, and approved by General Washington. L'Enfant, an officer en-

gineer of the French Army, had laid out the city of Versailles and arranged its streets so that artillery could work from a central point down them. This was his idea in laying out Pennsylvania Avenue as he did with the branch like streets or avenues letting into it.

The seat of Government was transferred from Philadelphia in



A BIT OF THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

1800. President John Adams was the first President to come to Washington and to occupy the White House. For many years the development was slow, the broad avenues were unadorned with buildings, and the skeleton of the present city, on account of the straggling nature of its improvements and the great gaps between its buildings, gained the sobriquet of "the city of magnificent distances"—a title bestowed in scorn by a sneering foreigner, but now turned into a designation of merit by the

magnificence of the structures with which the "distances" are hedged. Its location, on the banks of the Potomac River, which is one of the broadest rivers in the Union—at Washington it is one and one-quarter miles wide and at its mouth seven and one-half miles wide—surrounded by the protecting highlands of Maryland and Virginia, is



THE PAINTING "STORMING OF CHAPULTEPEC" IN THE SENATE CORRIDOR.

remarkably picturesque; and the arrangement of the streets and avenues, the grouping of the public buildings, the large number of handsome parks and squares, and the rich profusion of trees, flowers, and shrubbery in the public grounds, give to it a distinctive beauty and

attractiveness that place it far above all other cities in the land. Washington is to-day the handsomest city in America, and undoubtedly one of the most beautiful capitals of the world. Within the last ten years the city has developed rapidly. The private residences are of the best types and are tasteful and beautiful in decorations. Millions of dollars have been appropriated by the National Government in improving and beautifying it, and with the millions more expended by private enterprise, the Capital reflects credit on the great people whose genius created and whose liberality fostered



its unexampled growth.

The public edifices command the admiration of the world. They were projected with the same regard for magnitude which characterizes all the features of the Capital, and have been constructed and adorned with a hand as lavish in the expenditure of money as it is cunning in architectural skill and decorative genius.

It contains many private libraries of value and many learned scientists, and is fast becoming a seat of learning for many denominations. Socially, it is now the winter

Newport of the Republic. The population of the city and District of Columbia in 1890 was two hundred and thirty thousand five hundred.

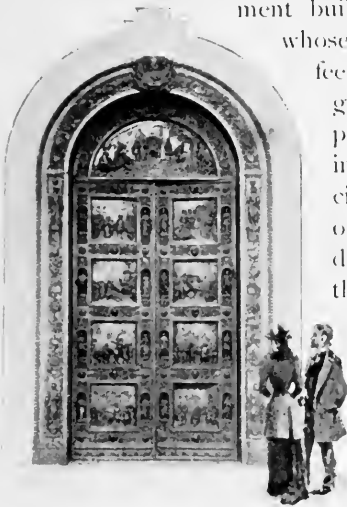
THE CAPITOL.

Nowhere in the world can the counterpart of the grand Corinthian monumental building, the Capitol, be found. It is conceded to be the largest and handsomest Government building extant. The eminence,

whose crest it surmounts, is many feet higher than the surrounding ground, and thus the immense proportions of the structure rise in majestic grandeur above the city. The edifice, constructed of white marble, is seven hundred and fifty-one feet long by three hundred and twenty-four

feet broad, and the ground-plan covers three and one-half acres. The dome, whose apex is crowned by the bronze figure of the Goddess of Liberty, rises three hundred and ninety-seven

feet above low tide in the Potomac, and those who climb to the summit will be rewarded with not only a splendid bird's-eye view of the city, but a magnificent prospect over the hills and valleys of Virginia and Maryland. The main divisions of the building are the Rotunda, a veritable art gallery, the Senate chamber, and the hall of the House of Representatives, with the lesser chamber of the Supreme Court, the Whispering Gallery, or Statuary



Hall, the President's Room, the Marble Room, and various apartments devoted to business purposes. The west front is new. The Library of Congress, one of the largest in the world, occupies a large space on the floor with the Houses of Congress and in the west centre of the building. This will soon be removed to the new Library building being erected to the east of the Capitol. It contains eight hundred thousand books and pamphlets. The terrace of white marble, adorned with statuary of the great men of the Republic and memorials of great deeds encircling the north end, west side, and southern end of the Capitol, is unequalled. Porticos, supported by lofty columns, adorn both the east and west fronts. The grand stairways leading from the porticos to the pavement beneath are made to serve a striking purpose in the decoration, and notable groups of allegorical statuary adorn the pediments and buttresses. The great bronze doors leading from the eastern portico to the Rotunda, are famous works of art, and their panels portray by figures in relief the principal events in the life of Columbus. The rotunda is imposing. With walls embellished with paintings illustrative of the chief events in the history of America; while the canopy, one hundred and eighty feet above the floor, is illumined with a series of allegorical groups representing the progress of civilization. Statuary Hall, the old House of Representatives, dedicated by Act of Congress of July 2d, 1864, for a deposit place of statues of two persons from each State noted for civic or military fame, contains a collection of statues of the prominent soldiers, jurists, or statesmen. The Hall of Representatives in the south and the Senate Chamber in the north wing are both magnificent rooms. They are lighted from the ceilings above by concealed lights, and when the bodies are in session and

the galleries filled with spectators it is an animated scene. The Marble Room and the President's Room, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, are remarkably beautiful, both in architectural finish and interior decoration. The Supreme Court room, which is open during the day, is notable as the judgment-seat of the highest tribunal in the land. It was, prior to 1860, the Senate chamber. The justices, in their silken gowns, and the dignified air which pervades the whole apartment, make the visitor feel that he is in the august presence of personified justice.

Marble stairways, all of which bear striking decorations, both in bronze and stone, lead from the several stories of the building. The corridors and ceilings are celebrated for the frescoes with which they are illuminated; and, in fact, the entire building is stored with treasures of brush and chisel, which command the attention and compel the admiration of even the most careless sightseer. A few of the famous paintings are the "Recall of Columbus," by Heaton; "Battle of Lake Erie," W. H. Powell; "Naval Fight of Merrimac and Monitor," by Hulsalls. In the Senate corridors are two notable paintings by Thomas Moran, the "Cañon of the Yellowstone" and the "Cañon of the Colorado," each costing \$10,000. Over the west staircase of the Senate is the picture by James Walker, "The Storming of Chapultepec." The Rotunda contains



some valuable pictures, especially those by Colonel Trumbull. The figures of the Revolutionary heroes in them are from life and doubly valuable. They will repay care-



PAINTING "CAÑON OF THE
YELLOWSTONE."

ful study. Comfortable seats are provided in the Rotunda for visitors and obliging guides conduct persons about.

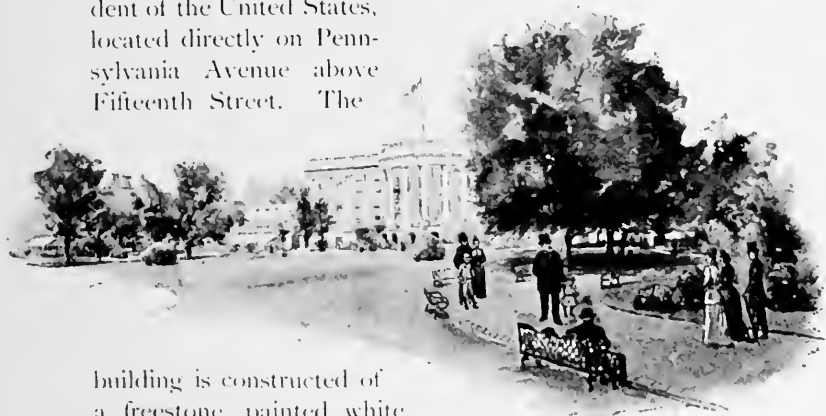
The Capitol Park contains about fifty acres planted in handsome trees, it is ornamented with parterres of flowers,

and laid out in broad walks. Fountains throw up wreaths of water with silver spray, and magnificent lamps combine utility with beauty. Notable statues in the Capitol grounds are the colossal statue of Washington, in the east park, and the heroic bronze statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, at the foot of the staircase of the west portico.

The Capitol is open every day except Sunday. During sessions of Congress the public galleries of both Senate and House are open to visitors. Business usually commences at noon of each day and continues until late in the afternoon.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Guarded on the east by the magnificent granite pile forming the Treasury and on the west by the State, War, and Navy Building is the home and office of the President of the United States, located directly on Pennsylvania Avenue above Fifteenth Street. The



building is constructed of a freestone, painted white, two stories high, with Ionic columns, its cost, to date, amounting to over a million and a half dollars. The building is modeled after the palace of the Duke of

Leinster, and was designed and built by architect James Hoban. It was begun in 1792 and occupied in 1800.' It was called the "White House" in honor of the birthplace of Martha Washington in Virginia. It was partially destroyed by fire by the British, August 24th and 25th, 1814. The grounds from Pennsylvania Avenue far south to the river and Washington Monument, surrounding the White House, are beautifully laid out by the landscape gardener. Yearly it is proposed enlarging the building to meet the private, social, and official demands, but it seems to end in speculation.

The famous rooms, which have derived their names from their respective furnishings, under Mrs. Harrison's occupancy have undergone marked improvements.

The walls of the Blue Room are now covered in brocade silk, with corresponding hangings at windows and doors. It was through the central window in this room, which opens to the floor on a porch in the rear or south side of the White House, President Garfield was carried after being shot, as it is also the room in which Ex-President Cleveland was married, and in which the President holds receptions on ceremonial occasions.

The Red Room is conspicuous for its handsome finish in delicate tones and for its interesting paintings and magnificent mantel vases. Portraits of J. Q. Adams, Grover Cleveland, Martin Van Buren, Chester A. Arthur, Z. Taylor, and a portrait of John Hampden, a supposed Vandyke, hang on the walls.

The finish to the apartment connecting with the Blue Room is of absinthe green, relieved by rococo-stucco and artistic fret work, and hangings of blending colors. The chandelier in this room is considered one of the handsomest in the mansion. The room is adorned with portraits of Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Polk, and Mrs. Tyler.

The walls of the State Dining Room are decorated in relief design, of a light chocolate color.

The East Room, which is the favorite promenade during the State receptions, contains a portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, one of Martha Washington, and one of Thomas Jefferson. The ceilings are an imitation of Pompeian mosaic, and the chandeliers and mantel-places elaborate if somewhat old-fashioned. The room is open to the public every week-day from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

The Conservatories connect with the East Room, and contain a large collection of rare plants and beautiful flowers. It is a feature often noticed and commented upon by visitors that no guards of soldiers are to be seen about the White House.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

To the right or east of the White House is an immense granite structure, occupying a parallelogram. The building is surrounded by thirty Ionic columns, twenty-eight feet high, many of which, brought by ships up the Potomac, were hewn from the rough block directly on the ground. This handsome structure is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Here the nation hoards its revenues, and here they find a safe deposit after collection. Such guardianship is entrusted to an army of clerks. The cash-room, which is located on the corridor of the main floor, is one of the most attractive chambers in the building, being paneled in foreign and domestic marble. It is from this department that all disbursements or drafts on the Treasury are



honored, and where may be seen the cash vaults for gold and silver of current moneys.

Visits can be made to the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Redemption Division, the Treasury Library, the Portrait Room, the Cellar Vaults, and to the Secret Service Department of the Treasury, where a marvelously interesting collection of counterfeiters' implements, with bogus coins and rogues' photographs, may be seen. In this building for many years, and during the war, the greenback, national bank, and fractional currency of the nation was printed. This work is now done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, hereinafter described. Visitors are admitted to the Treasury Department from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Not one of the least interesting public buildings is the one devoted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This department is under the direct control of the Secretary of the Treasury, although it occupies a separate structure, of Romanesque style of architecture, on the Mall south of the Treasury, near the Washington Monument, B and Fourteenth Streets, S. W. The process of engraving and printing bank-notes, bonds, and license stamps may be seen here from the start to finish; the plain piece of steel is placed in the engraver's hand to leave a finished plate, this plate then passing into the printers' room from which impressions on the real bank-note paper are taken; this brand new bank-note then goes down along the army of examiners. In the plate printing room alone there are five hundred Government employes, and in the entire building an army of fourteen hundred clerks.

A glimpse may be obtained of the stacks of paper money arranged in the vaults in regular piles, ready for transfer and registration in the Treasury Department.

If application is made to the officer at the door between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. an intelligent guide will be assigned to conduct the visitor through the numerous interesting rooms in the building.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

To the left of the Executive Mansion is an imposing granite building rising five stories from the boulevard. It is the State Department, sheltering also



under its roof the Departments of the War and Navy. One of the main points of interest in the portion of the building devoted to the State Department is the Library, located on the third floor. In a closet-like case in this room

may be seen the original Thomas Jefferson draft of the Declaration of Independence, together with the desk upon which it was written and the original signed copy. In this room General Washington's sword and commission as commander-in-chief are preserved. The library numbers some fifty thousand volumes, a rare collection of works pertaining to statecraft, original rolls of law, treaties, and documents relating to the consular and diplomatic service of the Government.

The Diplomatic Reception Room is on the second floor. The chief interest here, apart from the rich furnishings, is the portrait gallery of former Secretaries. This is said by diplomats to be the finest reception room of its kind in the world.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In what is known as the East wing of the building are located the various rooms forming the Department of the Navy. All along the corridors are exact reproductions in models of the war ships forming the United States Navy, including many of the old and all of the new men-of-war and monitors.



The Naval Department Library, a room worth visiting, is on the fourth floor. The walls are beautiful specimens of paneled marble, and the chandeliers marvels in their way. The number of books forming the naval library is about twenty thousand. The Hydrographers' Office, with its marvelous chart printing press, and the room of the Nautical Almanac are also in this portion of the building. In all of the public buildings in Washington elevators are provided for the public.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

This department is located in the west wing of the building. Undoubtedly the most magnificent suite of apartments are those occupied by the Secretary of War. The walls are adorned with a collection of portraits of former Secretaries and distinguished generals. The most interesting relics of the War Department to the tourist are the *fac simile* uniforms adorning dummy figures, dating from the time the army was organized to the present day and including the uniforms of officers and privates. In cases bordering the corridors are representative displays of national

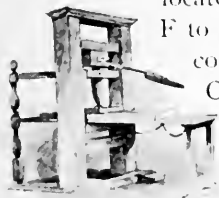


flags, many from their tattered appearance having seen active service, though some are new. The Library of the War Department, containing twenty thousand volumes, is on the fifth floor. The balustrades, marble panels, and general decorations throughout the State Department are magnificent and should be noted carefully. These three departments under one roof are open to the public as follows: The State Department from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., daily, except Thursdays and Sundays. The Navy Department from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. and the War Department from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

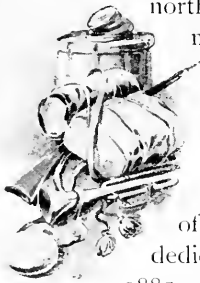
From the portico of the Patent Office, which is a massive Doric structure of freestone, marble, and granite, located from Seventh to Ninth Streets, and from F to G Streets, N. W., an extensive view west is commanded far out F Street to the Treasury.



Of the Interior Department's seven branches or bureaus, the two most important ones are Patents and Pensions. The Patent Building is one of the handsomest of all the public offices, and is excellently arranged. The chief interest attaches to the Museum of Models, in which there is a model of every machine or device ever patented in the United States. The review of these strange devices of the inventive mind is well calculated to exhaust the time of the tourist, and it is hard, indeed, to leave such a store-house of valuable and instructive information. An interesting relic to be seen

here is the original printing press used by Benjamin Franklin. There is also a striking painting in the Museum by Alfred Fredericks. The Museum of Models is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

THE PENSION OFFICE.



This immense brick structure, ornamented by a border of terra-cotta bas relief, is built on what is known as the north portion of Judiciary Square. It is an immense fire-proof structure, whose entire interior is thrown open as a vast court, circled with four galleries leading into the departmental rooms. On the ground floor, in the centre, plays a beautiful fountain, and on opposite walls hang huge oil portraits of Harrison and Morton. The building was dedicated to public uses on the 4th of March, 1885, when the grand ball in honor of the inauguration of President Cleveland was held within its spacious walls, which will accommodate eighteen thousand persons comfortably. It is one of the latest acquisitions to the number of public buildings, and differs from the others in its simplicity as well as in the materials used—brick, terra-cotta, and iron. It is a very large structure, covering two acres, in which the enormous business of the Pension Office is transacted in its multitude of offices. Here is kept the record of Pension applicants; more than one million two hundred thousand cases are on its files. This office is open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

It is estimated the building cost \$1,000,000 and required in construction fifteen million bricks, being the largest building of its kind in the world.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's Theatre, where Mr. Lincoln was assassinated April 14th, 1865, now the property of the United States, is situated on Tenth Street below F. It is occupied by clerks engaged in the Record and Pension Divisions of the War Department. The front of the building has not been changed, and directly opposite is a small three-story brick house, private property, No. 516 Tenth Street, northwest, in which Mr. Lincoln died on the morning of April 15th, 1865. A marble slab in the front of the house indicates this fact.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Directly opposite the Patent Office on F Street is the General Post-Office Building. It is a granite building in the Corinthian style of architecture, commenced in 1839

and finished in 1869, at a cost of \$2,700,000, though it hardly seems to justify such an expenditure of money. In the Postmaster-General's Department, which is attractively furnished, are portraits of former incumbents. The Dead-Letter Office Museum is extremely interesting, stocked, as it is, with every conceivable curio taken from unredeemed letters and packages.

A very good idea of how the vast business of the Post-Office is conducted may be obtained by reviewing this building. One particularly interesting feature in the number to be seen here is the force of one hundred clerks busily opening dead letters; this may be viewed from a gallery above the busy workers. The book of accounts kept by Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster-General of the



Colonies, is here treasured. The building is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. It should not be confused with the City Post-Office, as is frequently the case.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Every one interested in the seed department visits the Agricultural Building, which is directly west of the Smithsonian Building.



This department, now under a Secretary, is the last of the Cabinet creations. The grounds surround-

ing the particular department building are arranged with a view to the combination of beauty with utility, as the collection of plants embraces about sixteen hundred varieties. The

experimental grounds cover fully ten acres. Within the building, in the museum, is shown a complete exhibition of the agricultural, horticultural, pomological, and botanical productions of the country, and it is enriched with an elaborate library. Independent of the conservatories which contain large collections, there are on the grounds propagating houses, a grapery, rose-house, and an experimental garden. There is also a large miscellaneous collection of trees, shrubs, and plants; and the entomological department is complete. The high ground on which the building is situated gives a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The conservatories of the Botanical Gardens are situated on Pennsylvania Avenue at the western base of Capitol Hill, and fronting the west of the Capitol. The

grounds, which are adorned with trees and shrubs of every clime, comprise ten acres. The conservatory contains a rare collection of tropical plants. In the Rotunda is a variety of palms; in the east wing are plants of South Sea Islands, South Africa, and Australia; in the west wing plants of China, Japan, East and West Indies, and Mexico. The propagating and packing departments are close by and should be visited. These gardens are open to the public every week-day.

THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

The building occupied by the Fish Commission is situated at the northwest corner of Sixth and B Streets, S. W., and was formerly known as the Armory. The famous Grotto of Marine Aquaria alone would amply repay a visit to this place. On the ground-floor of this building are models and a rare collection of shells. The Grotto proper is reached from one of the avenues leading from the main room. It is constructed of glass, and one may well imagine himself wandering along the bottom of the sea with every weird specimen of fish gliding by and glaring at his intrusion. The building affords illustrations of fish-hatching stations, models of fish-ways, and the appliances used in the hatching and distribution of fish. The aquariums contain rare and fine specimens of fish. The walls in the open room are hung with paintings and drawings pertinent to the finny tribes. The carp-ponds for the propagation of carp and other varieties of the finny family are situated near the Washington Monument, where may also be seen a magnificent display of aquatic plants. The Fish Commission Building is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Directly opposite the United States Treasury, on Pennsylvania Avenue, is a large building, originally erected for the Freedmen's Bank. The upper floors of this



building are now devoted to the Department of Justice. While possibly not containing as much of attractive interest as some of the other National Departments, time spent in reviewing the rooms will not be wasted. It is in this Department that the main office of the United States Attorney-

General is located. One particular object of interest is the portrait gallery of the Attorney-Generals of the United States. The Department is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

This extensive building is located at North Capitol and H Streets, N. E.

To one of the same art it appeals strongly, but to the visitor with limited time other public buildings hold more of attraction. The general idea regarding the amount of government printing is very vague, and a visit to this department will clear it. The vast work of government printing is divided into a perfect system. On the first floor are press and reading rooms; on the second are the composing rooms and offices; on the third floor the binding, and the fourth floor is devoted to the folding. After leaving one has a fair idea of the amount of printing necessary for an active government. It is open for visitors from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution is a handsome structure built of freestone, costing \$450,000, built in the Norman style of the twelfth century. It is crowned and overtopped by towers and turrets of varying styles and heights. The surrounding grounds embrace about fifty acres, beautifully laid out in walks, drives, and flower-beds, and planted with one hundred and fifty varieties of trees. The institution was founded and endowed by James Smithson, of London, England, for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It contains many valuable scientific specimens—birds, shells, stones, bas reliefs, including the Lorillard Collection, and the famous Stone of Sacrifice, which figured in the Conquest of the Aztec Kings. A bronze statue of Professor Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, stands a short distance north of the building. It is open for visitors from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

This edifice has the reputation of being one of the most perfect in design for its purpose of any in existence. Its architecture is Romanesque; its entrance is crowned by an allegorical group, Columbia as Protectress of Science and Industry. It is one of the most attractive buildings in the city, as it contains a vast collection of objects of recognized interest to every one, including specimens of pottery, ceramics, and textiles drawn from all quarters of the globe and representing all stages of civilization. The ethnological, metallurgical, and geological exhibition is large and complete; a rare collection

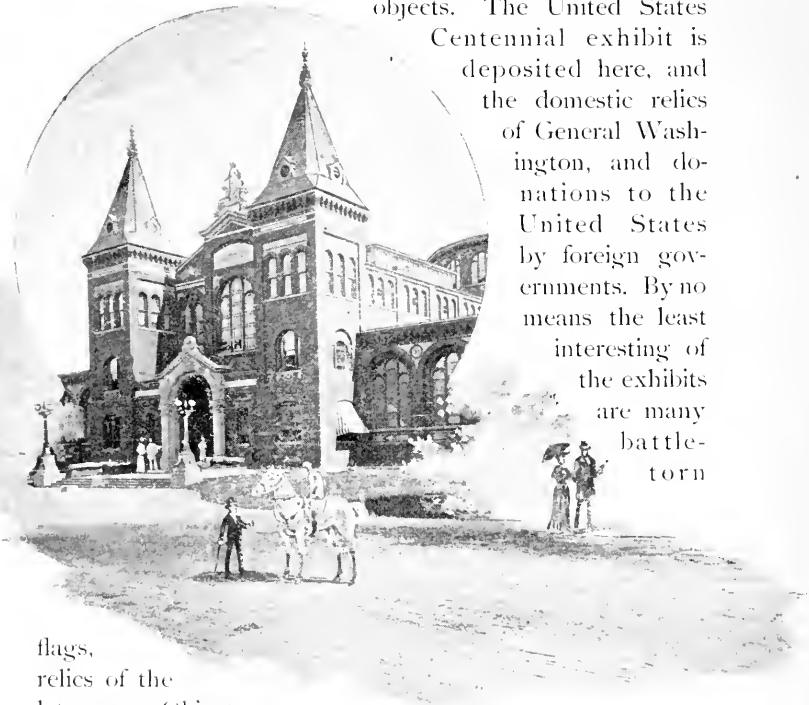


of fossils, mammals, insects, and antiquities; a materia medica and food exhibit and an extensive range of specimens of boats, costumes, and implements relating to fisheries form a part of the enormous display of instructive objects. The United States

Centennial exhibit is deposited here, and the domestic relics of General Washington, and donations to the United States by foreign governments. By no means the least interesting of the exhibits are many battle-torn

flags, relics of the late war. Objects

which attract universal attention are those which belonged to Generals Washington and Jackson, as well as Grant, for independent of the personal belongings of the great Rebellion hero, in this museum are collected the presents he received from foreign potentates and nations on his



tour of the world. Hundreds of cases also are filled with medals, porcelains, and gatherings of curios from United States Exploring Expeditions.

One hall is devoted to antiquities, ethnology, and materia medica, another to mammals, one to graphic arts and color-work, tapestries, types of mankind in wax and costumed, and in one open room is the great painting of H. Sandham, entitled the "March of Time."

The rotunda is beautified by a centered fountain representing "Liberty," together with a graceful grouping of statuary and vases.

This Museum adjoins the Smithsonian Institution, and is one of the buildings not to be omitted if the tour of Washington is to be made complete. Its doors are open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

East of the National Museum, at the corner of B and Seventh Streets, S. W., is the four-story brick building, devoted to a museum and library for the Army Medical Department. To the medical profession it holds specimens of untold value and study ; in the layman this very museum inspires horror and awe, particularly the anatomical and medical departments, which contain exhibits in wax of models showing the effect of disease and gunshot wounds. The exhibition of surgical instruments is elaborate. Interesting displays are made of hospital models, ambulances, guidons, and relics of the Sioux campaign.

This is one of the most fascinating buildings in Washington, as the uncanny character of its contents are calculated to attract the visitor. The building is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.



Though not a public building in the sense of being under Government patronage, the Corcoran Art Gallery is one of the most interesting institutions in the National Capital. It is located on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, and was erected by Mr. W. W. Corcoran in 1859, being the free gift from that eminent philanthropist to the public, with an endowment fund of \$1,000,000. It is in the Renaissance style, two stories in height. The niches facing Pennsylvania Avenue are adorned with four marble statues by M. Ezekiel, representing Durer, Raphael, Phidias, and Angelo. The bronze lions guarding the entrance are copies of Canova's at the tomb of Pope Clement XIII., Rome. The collection of paintings, sculpture, and bronzes is very large, embracing works of the most eminent artists of the world, but mostly contemporaneous. Many of the paintings in the galleries are well known by reproductions, such as "Cæsar Dead," by Gerôme; "On the Coast of New Jersey," by W. T. Richards; "The Helping Hand," by Emile Renouf; "Boulogne-Sur-Mer," by E. Vail; "Breton Widow," by J. A. Breton; "French Cuirassiers Bringing in Bavarian Prisoners;" "The Passing Regiment," by Edward Detaille, and many other paintings of note, by Vibert, Daubigny, Henner, Bastien-Lepage, and Rico. It also contains many historical relics.

Free admission is granted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. The Corcoran Collection is one of the features of a visit to Washington and which should not be missed.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The Naval Observatory, situated at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, on the banks of the Potomac, is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

One interesting fact perhaps generally unknown is that the "meridian" of Washington passes through the centre of the dome of this building, and the large time ball is dropped every day at 12 M. from the mast, and instantly noon time is transmitted by telegraph to all parts of the United States. The chronometer-room contains a supply of instruments used in the navy, as well as the apparatus which regulates the standard time of the country. The astronomical instruments are numerous—the chief one being the great equatorial, one of the largest telescopes in the world, costing \$47,000. Visitors are admitted freely by day, but the number of night visitors is restricted by reason of interference with astronomical work.

The library contains about thirteen thousand volumes. A charming view may be had from this building of the River Park, which has been reclaimed by the Government at an enormous expense.

THE WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

The Washington Barracks are reached by cars or carriage, and are in full view *en route* to Mt. Vernon. They are located on the southernmost point of land in the city, at the foot of Four and One-half Street. The grounds, covered with trees, reach to the water's edge, and a stone wall prevents the encroachment of the Potomac. The old building, rendered famous by the prominent part it played in the assassination trials, is in these grounds. Under one of its cells the body of Booth was for some time buried. It was

formerly known as the Arsenal, and was then the store-house of the Government's ammunition. The grounds comprise some seventy acres, and points worthy of visiting are the guard-house, in front of which the scaffold was erected upon which Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln were hanged, the hospital magazines, rifle ranges, officers' quarters, the wharf where the assassin Booth's body was landed, and the band quarters. If weather and time are favorable, guard mount, which takes place daily at 9 A. M., is interesting to witness. The yard is open from 9 A. M. to the firing of the sunset gun.

MARINE BARRACKS.

These barracks are located on Eighth Street between G and I Streets, S. E., and are open all the day; upon application to the non-commissioned officer at the gate, proper guide and direction will be given for review. The popular attraction clustering about this place grows out of the fact that it is the headquarters of the Marine Band, which holds its concerts in the Armory two days a week. In 1814 the British burned these barracks, but they were rebuilt at a cost of \$335,636. The marine corps numbers about twenty-five hundred men.

THE NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard comprises forty-two acres on the north bank of the east branch of the Potomac River, and is famous for having the largest gun-shop in the world; all the ten and twelve-inch guns used by the United States Government are cast and rifled here, and the process may be witnessed after securing a permit of entrance. The gun-shop alone is five hundred feet in length. To the wharf

the receiving ship *Dale* is chained, and visitors are admitted upon application. The "tar" in all his immaculate whiteness may be seen cutting out trousers, cleaning guns or decks, making his curiously-knotted designs in rope, and above all droning his weird songs. The medical department or dispensary connected with the Navy Yard is a great institution, and one worthy a visit. The average of accidents to the men is large, necessitating a surgeon and assistant on duty the entire day. Among other points of particular interest in the Yard are the Commandant's quarters, the Museum of Naval Relics and Weapons, the Ordnance Storehouse, and the Gun Park. The Yard proper employs about twelve hundred men and is open week-days from 9 A. M. until sunset.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The small, but attractive building occupied by the Weather Bureau, is situated at the corner of M and Twenty-second Streets. The staff of employes conducting this Department is very much larger than would be imagined. In the various rooms much may be seen of interest. Here are kept in active use instruments for measuring the velocity of the wind with delicate barometers and curiously devised instruments for determining the volume of rainfall. It is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

About a mile beyond the city on Rock Creek is the commencement of what promises to be a great National Zoological Garden.

It was started originally by a donation to the Government of living animals; this collection grew from time to time by additional gifts, and was formerly housed in the

rear of the Smithsonian Institution. Finding the quarters were entirely too confined Congress in 1889 purchased a tract of land for \$176,128 on Rock Creek, and planned the present gardens, which cover in area about one hundred and seventy-five acres. The collection there at present is large and warrants a visit.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

In 1887 Congress authorized the building of a magnificent structure in which to store the national collection of books. It is now in process of construction, several hundred feet east of the House wing of the Capitol. It covers nearly four acres, and is to be of granite and marble, in the style of Italian renaissance. It is estimated that the inner rooms will accommodate two million five hundred thousand and the outer five million five hundred thousand books. The cost of the building is to run far into the millions.

THE INDIAN OFFICE.

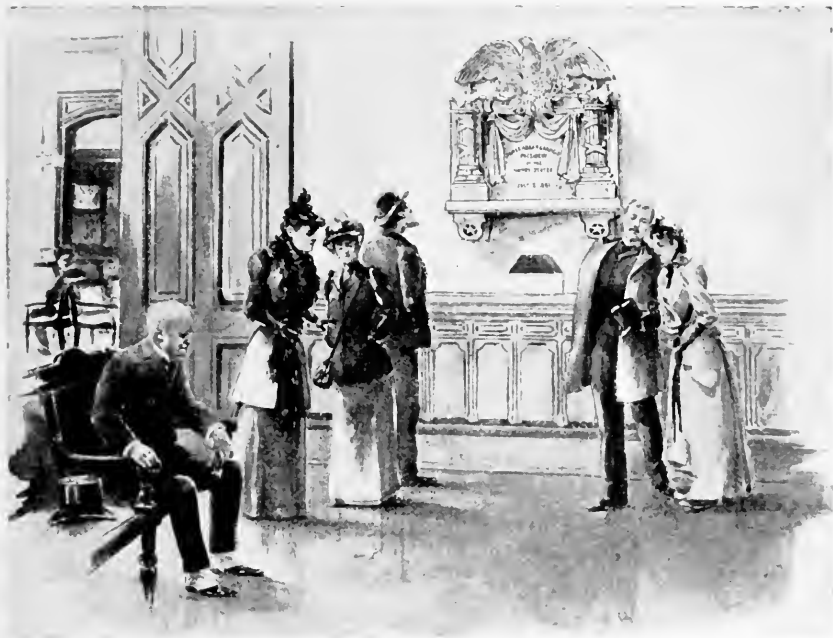
Between Ninth and Tenth on F Street, N. W., occupying the fifth and sixth floors of the Atlantic Building, is the Indian Office. Those particularly interested may see samples of work done at the various Indian schools in the States and collect current data in regard to the growing work among the red men.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was founded in 1855. It is reached by cars to the Navy Yard and thence transfer to Anacostia, which is within one mile of the Asylum. The building, which accommodates one thousand patients, occupies a beautiful site overlooking the river and city. The day set aside for general visitors is Wednesday from 2 until 6 P. M.

WHERE GARFIELD FELL.

The spot where at noonday on that memorable July 2d, 1881, the President fell by the hand of an assassin is in the ladies' waiting-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, at the corner of B and Sixth Streets, N. W. The exact spot



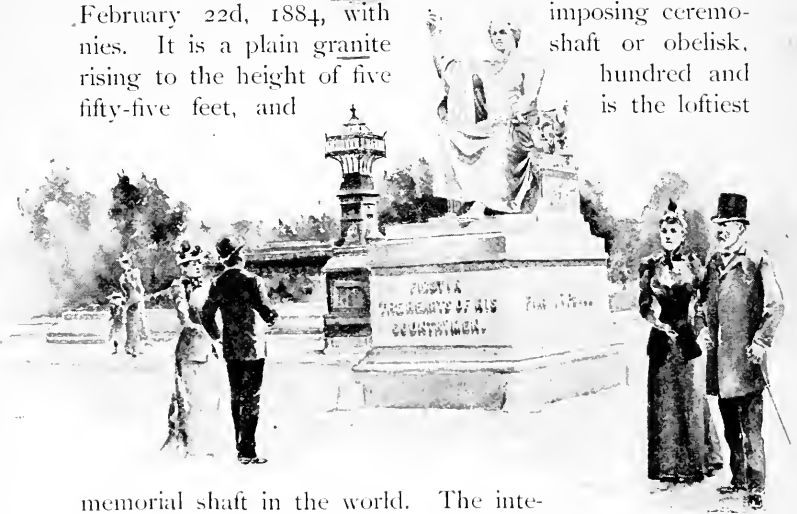
is marked by a large brass star imbedded in the tile floor, faced by a carved marble tablet on the wall. It has been a spot many have journeyed from afar to see, and these impressive though plain marks are gazed at with sad eyes and heavy hearts by a multitude daily.

THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS.

The monuments of the Capital constitute a collection of memorial tributes in marble and bronze unsurpassed in the world. First, among all, is

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT,

situated on the crest of a slight eminence in the open grounds to the south of the Executive Mansion. This was begun July 4th, 1878, and completed and dedicated February 22d, 1884, with imposing ceremonies. It is a plain granite shaft or obelisk, rising to the height of five hundred and fifty-five feet, and is the loftiest



memorial shaft in the world. The interior is fitted with an iron stairway of nine hundred steps, and a passenger elevator running every half hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., by which the ascent may be made. A magnificent view is had from within the top on a clear day.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON,
in bronze, Lafayette Square, opposite Executive Mansion.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON,

by Clark Mills, Washington Circle, Twenty-third Street West, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues. Cast from guns donated by Congress. Represents Washington at the battle of Princeton.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SCOTT,

in bronze, Scott Square, intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues. Cast from cannon captured by General Scott in the Mexican war.

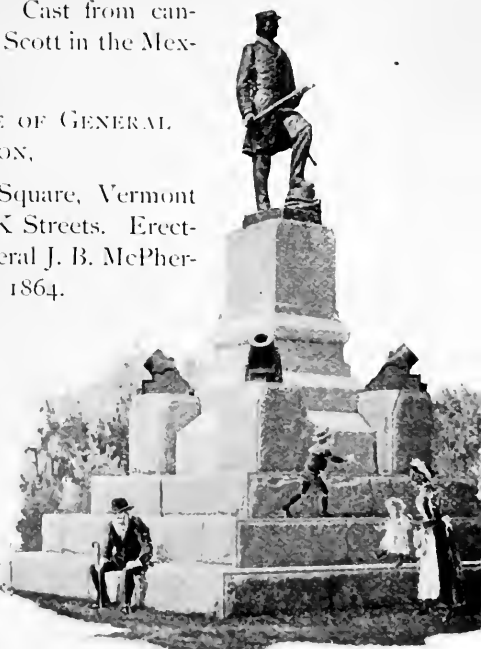
EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL
McPHERSON,

in bronze, McPherson Square, Vermont Avenue, between I and K Streets. Erected to the memory of General J. B. McPherson, killed near Atlanta, 1864.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE
OF

GENERAL GREENE,
in bronze, in Greene Square, intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues. Erected to the memory of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
Farragut Square, Connecticut Avenue, between I and K Streets.



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL THOMAS,

in bronze, Thomas Circle, intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues. Erected to the memory of General George H. Thomas.

HEROIC BRONZE STATUE OF GENERAL RAWLINS,

Rawlins Square, New York Avenue, southwest of the State Department.

HEROIC BRONZE STATUE OF ADMIRAL DUPONT,

Dupont Circle, intersection of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire Avenues.

BRONZE GROUP—"EMANCIPATION,"

Lincoln Square, East Capital Street, one mile east of the Capitol. Represents Abraham Lincoln bestowing freedom on the slaves.

NAVAL MONUMENT, OR MONUMENT OF PEACE,

marble, Pennsylvania Avenue, western base of Capitol Hill. Erected to the memory of officers, seamen, and marines who fell in the late war.

BRONZE STATUE OF MARTIN LUTHER,

Luther Place, near Thomas Circle.

BRONZE STATUE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD,

Maryland Avenue, southwest base of Capitol Park.

Each one of these statues forms the central feature of the park, square, or circle in which it stands.

WASHINGTON'S SUBURBS.



GEORGETOWN,

or West Washington, is separated from the main city by Rock Creek. It is a pretty section of the metropolis, and from its heights many picturesque views of the Potomac and the Capital may be enjoyed. It is a delightful drive from the National Capital or a pleasant ride by the street-cars. Oak Hill Cemetery, one of the most beautifully located cemeteries in the country, is located at Georgetown.

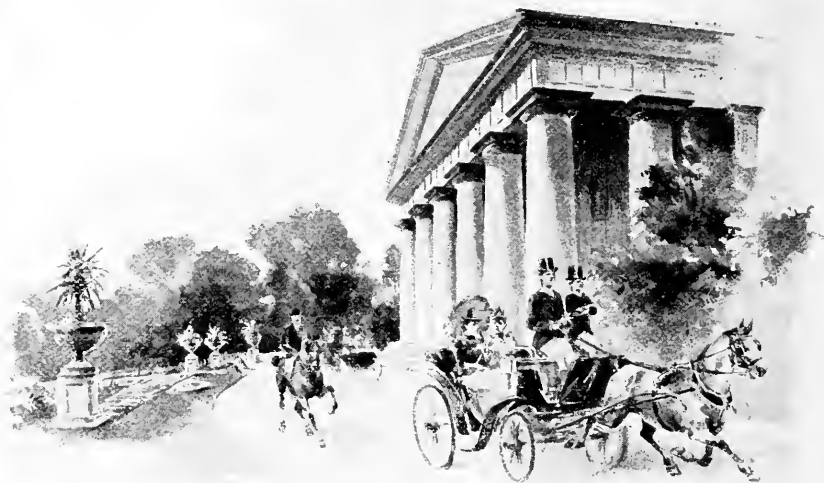
SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home affords another delightful drive from the city of Washington out beyond the city suburbs and through picturesque surroundings to the door of the Home. The grounds cover some five hundred acres, and within them a large number of veterans find a permanent Home. It was here President Arthur spent his summer vacations.

The white marble buildings are solid and substantial, and the park one of the handsomest in the country. A famous view is obtained through a cut in the trees which forms a veritable frame of boughs around the hazy Capitol and its dome far away in the distance. A magnificent view of the city and its surroundings may be enjoyed from the elevated height, crowning which is the main building of the Home. On the return drive one may pass the Library, the United States National Cemetery, and the Catholic University.

ARLINGTON.

The National Capital may be visited, but thoroughly never until seen from Arlington, which is situated on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, on very high ground,



known as Arlington Heights, commanding an extensive view in every direction. The mansion is a grand example of the homestead of an old Virginia family, having been formerly the home of the Lees. The grounds, some two hundred acres, are now dedicated to the purposes of a

national cemetery, which contain the ashes of sixteen thousand Union soldiers. General Sheridan's tomb is directly facing the mansion, and from this point Washington stretches in bird's-eye view. The road to Arlington leads over the New Bridge and by Fort Meyer, the only garrisoned post in the vicinity of the Capital.

FORT MEYER.

This favorite United States cavalry post is situated a short distance northwest from Arlington Heights, in Virginia, and is the only one of the many forts constructed near Washington during the late war that has not been dismantled. A visit to the mess-rooms, parade-ground, and the stables is not without interest. It is considered, in the army, one of the most desirable garrison stations in the service, from the fact of its close contact with the higher officials and gayety of Washington life.

MOUNT VERNON.

The trip from Washington to Mount Vernon is one replete with interest. The commodious iron steamer leaves her wharf at Seventh Street every day, except Sunday, at 10.00 A. M. As she glides down the stream in the start, on the right may be seen the reclaimed grounds, three miles in extent, to the left is the arsenal and barracks, while a magnificent view at this point is obtained up the eastern branch of the Potomac, and of the Long Bridge over the main branch of the Potomac; further on to the right the picturesque old spires and dilapidated warehouses of Alexandria loom up. When passing directly in front of the old city the top of Christ Church, where Washing-

ton worshiped, may be seen, as well as the old Braddock House, where Washington received his commission as

aide de camp to Braddock and under whose roof the Fort Duquesne campaign was mapped out.

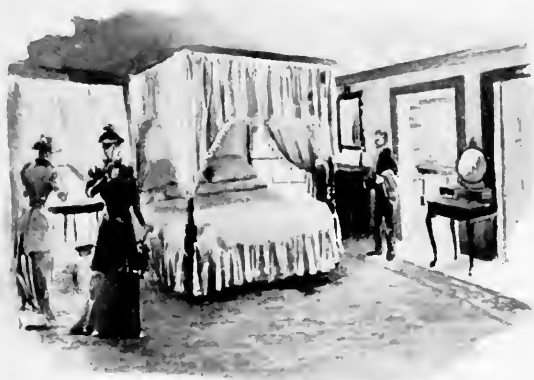


On the Maryland side of the river old Fort Foote is passed, then the modern adornment of the remodeled Fort Washington, with its huge earthworks and modern block shell system of defense. Thence on for several miles, and

to the right, peering from out the foliage, is the first view of the famous mansion on the hill, made known to the tourist by the tolling of the steamer's bell.

No trip to Washington is complete unless it is extended to Mount Vernon, the home of the Father of his Country. It is reached in about one and one-half hours by the boat. The mansion, located on the right bank of the Potomac, going down, is fifteen miles from Washington. It is built of wood, and is under the fostering care of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. It remains, in all its appointments, just as it was when occupied by General Washington. Mount Vernon, the American Mecca, descended to George Washington from his half-brother, Lawrence Washington, whose title came from a relative from Lord Culpepper by patent. The Mount Vernon estate was bequeathed by Augustine Washington, who died in 1743.

to Lawrence Washington, who was a captain in the British colonial army in the war against Spain and France. He met Admiral Vernon during this war and in his honor named his Hunting Creek estate Mount Vernon, or he gave this name to that portion on which the house stands. The central section of the house was built by Lawrence Washington, and George Washington built the wings. Here he resided and here he died December 14th, 1799. The old family vault of freestone and turf is to the right of the man-



sion. In this Washington's body lay until October 7th, 1837, when his body was placed in the marble sarcophagus in which it now lies in the tomb erected in 1836-7. The relics in and about the house are valuable and interesting, and the stocked deer park of fifteen acres, the various buildings adjoining the mansion, the old tombs, and the grounds generally will profitably occupy the tourist's time. The main tomb is on the way from the landing to the house, and intelligent guides offer every explanation.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.



All of these points are reached by street-cars or Herdic lines directly or indirectly connected with the street-car lines running in front of or near the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. None of the public buildings are open to visitors on Sunday :—



United States Capitol, Capitol Hill. Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

United States Treasury, corner Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

White House, corner Sixteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Patent Office, corner Seventh and F Streets, Northwest. Open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, corner Fourteenth and B Streets, Southwest. Open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Government Printing Office, corner N. Capitol and H Streets, Northeast. Open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Smithsonian Institution, near Tenth and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.

National Museum, near Ninth and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.

Medical Museum, corner Seventh and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.

The Old Ford Theatre, Tenth Street between E and F Streets, Northwest. Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Agricultural Department, corner Twelfth and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Corcoran Art Gallery, corner Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Pension Office, G Street between Fourth and Fifth. Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

United States Deaf and Dumb Institute, "Kendall Green." By carriage or street-car.

Mt. Vernon Steamer, Seventh Street Wharf. Ten o'clock A. M.

National Soldiers' Home. By carriage.

Arlington Cemetery. By carriage.

United States Navy Yard, Eighth Street, Southeast. Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

State, War, and Navy Department, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Zoological Park, Massachusetts Avenue.

United States Naval Observatory, Seventeenth Street. Open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Botanical Gardens, First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

United States Fish Commission, Seventh and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Washington Monument, "The Mall." Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

United States Insane Asylum. Open Wednesdays. Anacosta Heights.

Catholic University. Electric car.

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INGTON CITY

S ENVIRONS.

RAILROAD

B

R

Mt. Vernon
Boat
Norfolk L.

Alex. R.

River
Baltic

Penn. Ave. Ex

GOOD HOPE PARK

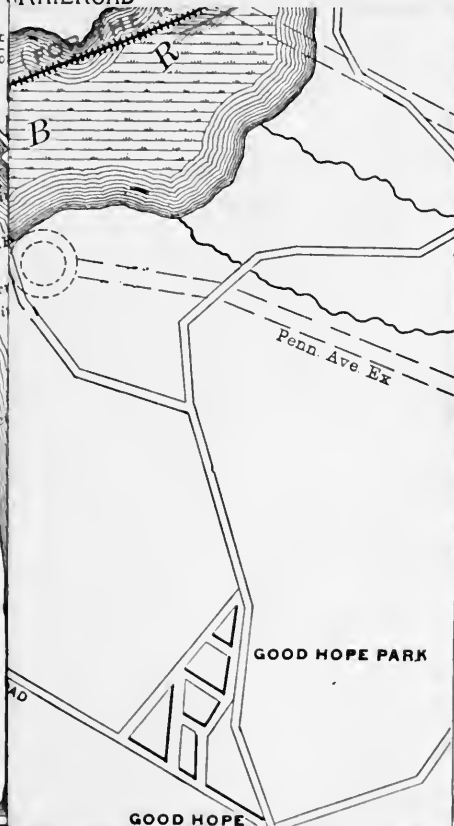
GOOD HOPE

WHITNEY

AVE.

8TH

8TH

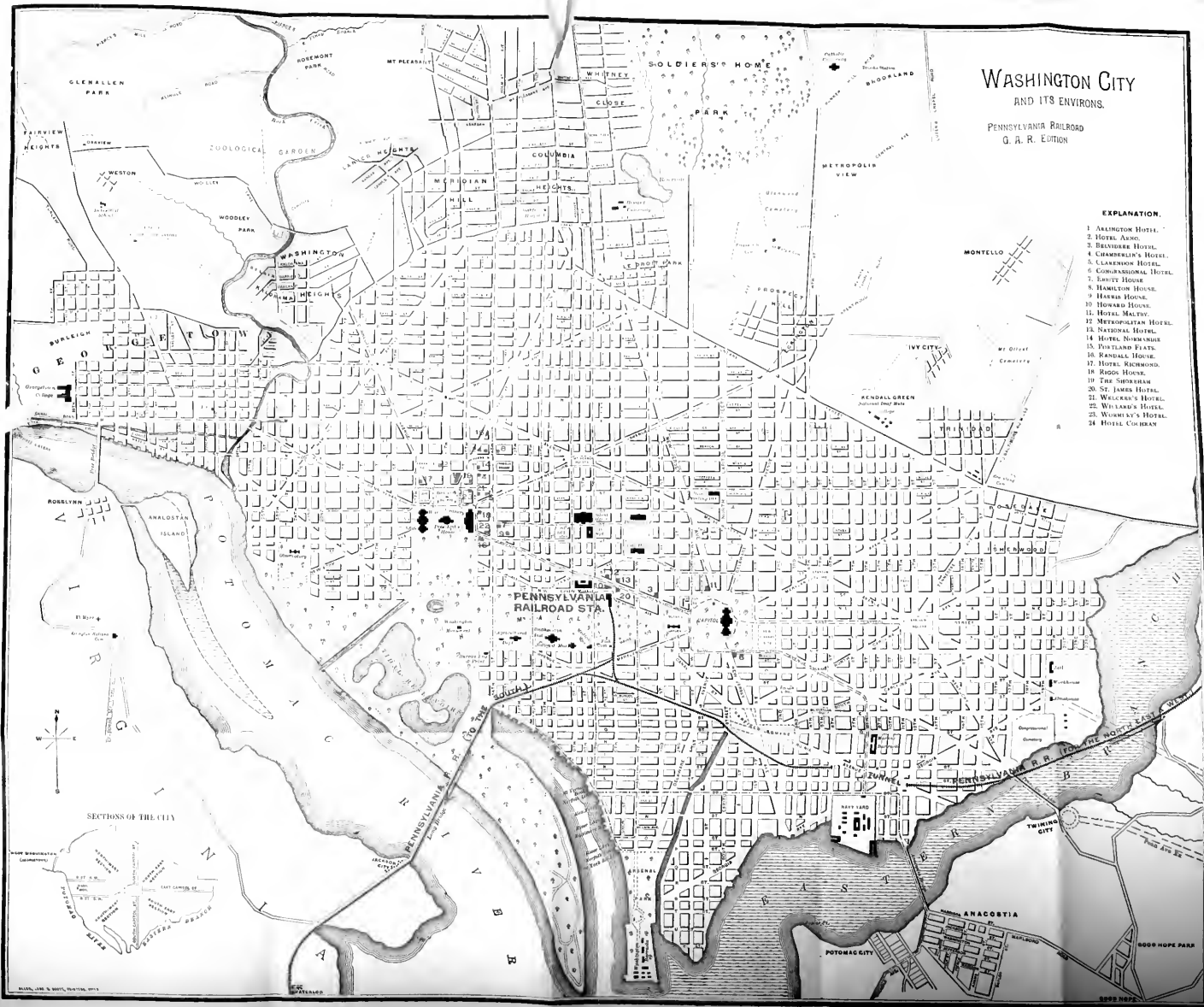


WASHINGTON CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS.

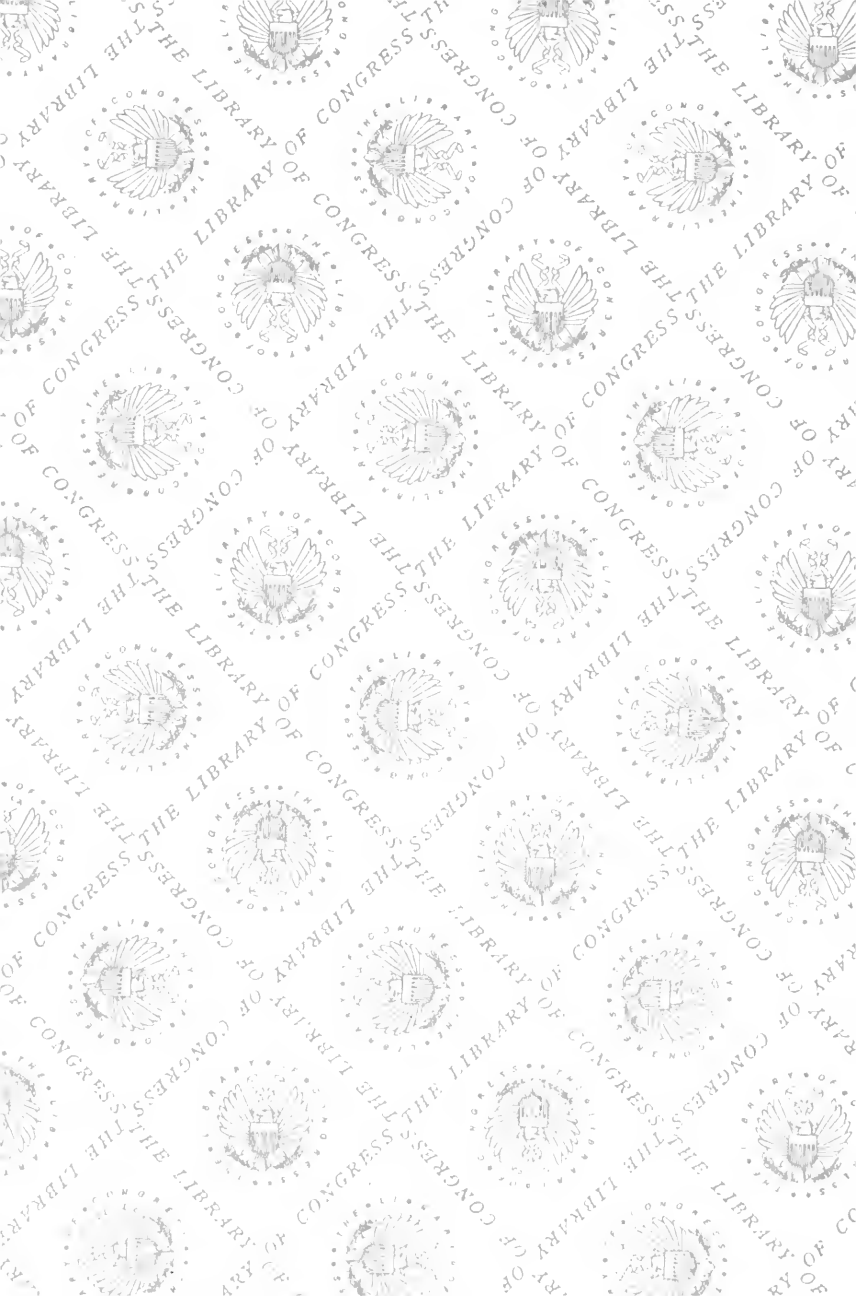
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
G. A. R. EDITION

EXPLANATION.

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2. HOTEL ARNO.
3. BRADDOCK HOTEL.
4. CHAMBERLAIN'S HOTEL.
5. CLARENDON HOTEL.
6. CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL.
7. EDWITT HOUSE.
8. HAMILTON HOUSE.
9. HOWARD HOUSE.
10. HOWARD HOUSE.
11. HOTEL MARY.
12. METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
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21. WALTON'S HOTEL.
22. WILKINSON'S HOTEL.
23. WORTHINGTON'S HOTEL.
24. HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN.









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